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ET VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 8, 1872.

Vol 39

## Poetry.

### DOES HE LOVE ME?

Pretty robin at my window,  
Welcoming the day  
With thy loud and liquid piping,  
Read my riddle, pray,  
I have conned it, waking, sleeping,  
Vexed the more for aye—  
Thou'rt a wizard, pretty robin—  
Does he love me? say!

Lady violet, blooming meekly  
By the brooklet free,  
Bending low thy gentle forehead  
All his grace to see,  
Turn thee from the wooing water—  
Whisper soft, I pray,  
For the wind might hear my secret—  
Does he love me? say!

Star, that through the silent night-tide  
Watchest over him,  
Write it with thy golden pencil  
On my casement dim,  
Thou art skilled in love's deep magic;  
Tell me then, I pray,  
Now, so none but I may read it—  
Does he love me? say!

### AUNT MEHITABLE'S VISIT.

"Good gracious, if there isn't Aunt Mehitable!" exclaimed Miss Elizabeth Coverly, looking out of the drawing-room window at an old-fashioned woman who was descending from a cab, with a bandbox in each hand.

"Is it possible?" ejaculated her sister Sarah, in equal dismay. "She couldn't have come at a worse time."

"True enough. What if the count should see her?"

"We must try to keep her out of the way."

"If we only could! But you know what an impulsive mind Aunt Mehitable has. She wants to know everything and everybody, and you may depend upon it she won't be kept in the back-ground."

"At any rate we must try what we can do. It won't do for the count to know that we have such vulgar relations."

"No, indeed, what would he think of us? Now, he considers us fashionable, and 'comme il faut,' and allied to the highest aristocracy. It would be frightful to have him suspect that there was any relationship between us and Aunt Mehitable."

While the above conversation was going on, Aunt Mehitable, after an energetic dispute with the cab-driver, who she defrauded of a part of his fare, declaring that it was scandalously high, had got into the hall. Her two nieces went out to meet her with forced smiles which covered very little real cordiality, as may be judged from the conversation which had already taken place.

"How-dye-do, Betsy?" said Aunt Mehitable to her eldest niece.

"My name is not Betsy," said Miss Elizabeth, rather sharply. "Why will you call me so, aunt?"

"What's the difference between Elizabeth and Betsy, I'd like to know? In my young days they were always the same."

"Well, they're not now, at any rate."

"And how do you do, Sally?" asked the aunt, turning to the younger niece.

"Sally! Horrors, aunt, what makes you call me by such a frightful name?"

"Hoity, toity! Sally's as good as Sarah."

"Well, as my name is not Sally, I don't want to be called so."

"Well, well, here's pride!" ejaculated the old lady. "I don't think much of girls who ain't willing to be called by good Christian names."

"They're not Christian names, aunt. They are heathen."

"I'm ashamed on ye both. But can't ye give me a cheer? I'm a most tickered out. It's a kind of hard to travel at my time of life. I suppose you're wonderin' what brings me here so sudden like?"

"Why, yes, aunt; you generally write to tell us you're coming."

"Well, you see your cousin Jerusha's agoin' to be married soon, and I want to give her six silver spoons to set her out. I want to get her some good ones while I'm about it, so I came up to the city. Kind o' took ye by surprise didn't I?"

"Yes, aunt, we were not expecting you."

"Well, I kind o' like to surprise people now and then. But I'm a most tickered out. I didn't eat nothin' before I started. Hain't ye got some doughnuts, or somethin' that I could eat?"

"We have no doughnuts, but if you'll come up into the sitting-room, we'll send for some cake and wine."

"Why, Betsy Coverly, ain't you ashamed! Do you mean to tempt your old aunt to become a drunkard at her time of life? I'd give all the wine

in the world for one good cup of strong green tea.

"You shall have it, aunt."

"Wait a minnit. I don't like to leave my hand-boxes down here. Your help might open 'em."

"Our servants are honest, aunt. And even if they were not, thought the young lady, "the contents of these boxes would not tempt them much."

So the old lady found her way into the sitting-room.

"Do you call this a sitting-room?" she asked. "It's nicer than the squire's parlor."

"Oh, well, aunt, you know there's a great difference between the country and the city."

"Well, so there is. I wouldn't live in the city on no account, said Aunt Mehitable.

"I hope not, thought her niece.

"Well, gals, asked the old lady, after having partaken of refreshments, which made her feel considerably better, "have you either on ye got any beaux yet?"

"La, aunt, how can you ask such a question?"

"Cause I think it's high time. Let me see, you, Betsy, must be twenty-six."

"Oh, aunt, how can you say so? 'I'm only twenty-one."

"There's a fib, Betsy. You was born the very day your Uncle Abijah sold the brindle cow. I remember it well, and Sally is just two years younger than you. That makes her twenty-four."

"Oh, aunt, you are very much mistaken. I am growing forgetful."

"Old and forgetful, am I? Well, seems to me that's just what's the matter with you. But what's that picture up there?"

Aunt Mehitable pointed to a painting hanging over the mantel-piece.

"That, Aunt Mehitable, represents the ancient Greek foot-racers. And that building with columns is a Greek temple."

"Lor, is it? Well, I thought it might be the town hall. Them runners are dressed outlandish, ain't they? Seems to me the head one looks like a woman, in the face. How much does such a picture cost?"

"Father paid five hundred dollars for it."

"Land's sake! Five hundred dollars! Why, you can almost buy a house for that up to Huckleberryville! Well, a fool and his money soon parted, so they say. But I didn't think your father was such a fool as to pay five hundred dollars for such a picture as that."

"It is considered very fine, aunt."

"I don't care if it is. It ain't worth more'n five dollars at the outside. You'll come to want yet, mark my words!"

What would she say if she knew I had a prospect of becoming a countess! thought Elizabeth. But I must not speak of that, or she will want to be introduced to the count, and that will spoil all.

About three o'clock the young girls succeeded in inducing Aunt Mehitable to lie down. You must feel so tired, aunt, they said.

Well, I do feel tickered out, said Aunt Mehitable. I guess I'll follow your advice.

And don't be in a hurry about getting up, aunt. Be sure and get your full rest.

You're good gals to be so keener about your old aunt, said the old lady suspecting nothing. I guess I'll go.

About half an hour after Aunt Mehitable withdrew to her room, the bell rang, and Count Stromboli was announced.

The girls received him with radiant smiles, congratulating themselves that they had got their aunt off just in the nick of time.

So glad to see you, Count Stromboli, they both said. Were you at the opera last evenin'?

Oh, certainly, of course. I adore the opera. And then, being in your native language, you have the advantage of us in more perfect comprehending it. We are so tied to the libretto that we only half enjoy it.

Very true, said the count. You can have no idea of the divine beauty of the original, from the villainous translations.

I wish I understood Italian, said Elizabeth. Some day, perhaps you may, said the count, in a significant tone.

Elizabeth blushed with pleasure. She felt that the count meant something serious by this remark. As for Sarah, it must be confessed that, being her sister's competitor for the count's good graces, and would have preferred to have had the remark addressed to herself.

Half an hour passed, when to the dismay of both the young ladies, the door opened, and the figure of Aunt Mehitable presented itself.

Excuse me, gals, she said, I didn't know you had company. I couldn't sleep 'cause of the plaguey noise in the streets so I thought I'd come down. Who is this gentleman? Is he your beau?

Oh, aunt! exclaimed Elizabeth, in dismay, bitterly regretting a moment later that she had let slip the fatal word revealing the relationship.

Can't you introduce me? asked Aunt Mehitable. Seems to me you ain't got manners.

This is Count Stromboli, said Elizabeth, reluctantly. Count, let me present my aunt, the Honorable Mrs. Coverly—an eccentric

woman, but immensely wealthy, she added, behind her fan.

The count arose and made a profound inclination. Aunt Mehitable responded by an old-fashioned courtesy.

Lor, she said, dew tell if he's a count—Where do you come from, Mr. Count? she asked.

I am a countryman of Garibaldi, said the count, and I am proud to add, his intimate friend.

Dew tell! Somehow your voice sounds familiar, said Aunt Mehitable. Let me put on my specs.

She adjusted her iron bowed glasses, and looked at the count intently.

Well, I vow, she said, I thought I knew you! You're the man that came down to Huckleberryville, and opened a barber's shop, and boarded at Miss Pratt's and ran off with out paying your board. You're a fine count, I vow.

Oh, aunt, ejaculated the young ladies in a breath. How can you tell such awful stories!

Look at him, if you don't believe it, said Aunt Mehitable.

Thus adjured, they looked, and perceived that the count had changed color, and looked very much confused.

Excuse me, ladies, he said, I feel a little faint. I never was so insulted in my life.

He seized his hat, and hurried out of the room, and never reappeared, thus confirming Aunt Mehitable's charge. The young ladies both lived to be married respectably, though neither became a countess; and in after life they felt grateful to Aunt Mehitable for her visit, though at first their feelings were quite the reverse.

**Selling a Constable.**

A certain constable a short time since, espied a tin peddler pursuing his trade, and like a picket after a minnow, he rushed after him and inquired:

Have you a license to sell?

No, replied the itinerant vender of pots and pans, I haven't.

Well, sir I'll attend to your case, says the Dogberry.

All right, says the peddler, do.

The official rushed off to the nearest trial Justice and obtained a warrant, and armed and equipped with the lawful document starts on a chase after the offending itinerant. Some time, we believe, the next day, after a long chase, the representative Yankee was found and hustled before the Justice, who read to him the warrant, and as a matter of form, of course, asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

Not guilty, said the unabashed peddler.

The Justice and the constable opened wide their eyes to such contumacy. They had not been in the habit of seeing such.

Not guilty? quoth the former—don't you peddle goods around here?

Yes, replied the alleged culprit.

Well, have you a license? asked Rhoda, manfully, in sarcastical tones.

Why, yes, says the traveling agent.

Why, yes, says the Justice—quite another expression coming over his countenance—didn't you tell this gentleman that you had no license?

No, sir.

Yes, you did, shouted Tipstaff.

No, I didn't, replied the peddler.

I say you did! vociferated the constable.

I swear I didn't, persisted the peddler.

Well, what did you tell me, then?

You asked me if I had a license to sell, and I told you I hadn't a license to sell, continued the peddler, in an injured tone, for I wanted it to peddle with.

Sold again—Tipstaff.

**The First of the Credit System.**

The first occasion on which we hear of an organized system of credit is when Joseph mortgaged the cattle, lands and even the persons of all the Egyptian people, in order to pay for the corn he supplied them from the state granaries. The end of the seven years' famine found the Egyptians not only paupers but bondsmen, sowing Pharaoh's corn on Pharaoh's land, and compelled to pay for the privilege of doing it, twenty per cent. of the crop. Pharaoh's treasury forever, without equity of redemption. The Egyptians had no previous experience of Jews. Excepting Abraham, a quiet, inoffensive patriarch, who came to Egypt because he was hungry, and he got Pharaoh into trouble—they had never even seen a Jew before. It is therefore highly probable that a remembrance of Joseph's fiscal policy, whilst chancellor of the exchequer, contributed in no small degree, to the severity which they ground down the children of Israel. But the fact especially noticed about the introduction of credit is this—bankruptcy and credit came in together; Joseph left Egypt a nation of bankrupts. And ever since that time, bound together by an indissoluble bond of union (bonds, in fact, of bills and promissory notes) the Semites, Bankruptcy and credit, have gone on thriving together and will go on thriving, until one of the two gets his death blow, it matters

not which; then the other will immediately die a natural death.

A pedagogue in Indiana, who was "had up for unsuccessfully waiting the back of a little girl," justified his action by explaining that "she persisted in flinging paper pellets at him when his back was turned. This is no excuse. The Town Crier once taught school up in the mountains, and about every half hour had to remove his coat and scrape off the paper wads adhering to the nap. He never permitted a trifle like this to unsettle his patience; he just kept on wearing that gaberdine until it had no nap, and the wads wouldn't stick. But when they took to dipping them in mud, he made a complaint to the Board of Directors.

"Young man," said the chairman, "if you don't like our ways, you'd better sling your blankets and get. Prentice Mulford tort skule here for more'n six months, and he never said a word agin the wads."

The T. C. briefly explained that Mr. Mulford might have been brought up to paper wads, and didn't mind them.

"It ain't no use," said another director, "the children hev got to be amused."

The T. C. protested that there were other amusements quite as diverting.

The third director here rose and remarked, up perfectly agree with Cheer; this youngster better travel. I consider as paper wads lies at the root of poppular education; ther a necessara adjunct of the skull system. Mr. Cheerman, I move and second that this yer schoolmaster be shot."

The T. C. did not remain to observe the result of the voting.—[S. F. News Letter.

The "Scientific American" gives an account of some "travelling stones" that have been lately found in Nevada. They are described as almost perfectly round, about the size of a walnut, and of an iron nature. When placed upon a floor or any level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they begin travelling toward a common centre, and remain there huddled up together. A single stone being removed to a distance of three and a half feet, started off towards its fellows with wonderful celerity. The cause of this attraction in the stones is the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore.

**A CAT STORY.**—Leonard, of the Cleveland "Leader," has invented a sheet-iron cat, with cylindrical attachment and steel claws and teeth. It is worked by clockwork. A bellows inside swells up the tail at will to a belligrent size, and by a tremolo-attachment causes, at the same time, the patent cat to emit all noises of which the living bird is capable. When you want fun, you wind up your cat and place him on the roof. Every cat within a half mile hears him, girls on his armor, and sallies forth. Frequently fifty or a hundred attack at once. No sooner does the patent cat feel the weight of an assailant than his teeth and claws work with lightning rapidity. Adversaries within six feet of him are torn to shreds. Fresh battalions come on to meet a similar fate, and in an hour several bushes of hair, too-nails and fiddle-strings alone remain.

The philanthropic ladies of Hartford, Conn., have taken a very practical way of showing their sympathy for workmen. They have just opened a restaurant, and have brought down the scale of prices so low as to place it within the reach of the poorest mechanic and laborer. Added to the dining-saloon is a comfortable reading-room, well-stocked with material from the libraries and newspaper offices. The main object is to induce men to frequent it who now spend most of their time in bar-rooms; and judging from the attendance on the opening day, the experiment promises to be completely successful.

**ONIONS.**—Dr Hall says that the onion is one of the most nutritious, healthful and delectable articles of food in the market. He further adds that a few grains of coffee eaten immediately afterward, or a teaspoonful of vinegar swallowed, removes the odor of the breath; and that if onions are half boiled, and then put in a soup to be boiled till done, the odor will be but little noticed. We have seen it mentioned that onions and salt are considered a specific in all cases of snake bites; and that when onions are sliced and kept in sick rooms, but frequently changed, they are good disinfectants. But also they are thought by some persons when thus used, to remain and communicate the virus absorbed for many weeks. By their power of absorption they must thus prevent the spread of an epidemic, but it would also seem that during a prevailing epidemic it would be safer to avoid them as an article of food.

There is a total abstinence society, it appears, in France, and it displays near the wine shops pictures of the human stomach as burned by absinthe. The wine shops also have

their cartoons exhibiting the hideous state of the stomachs of teetotalers—more dreadful in an artistic point of view.

**POTATOES.**

We all have observed the great deterioration in our potato crops, during the past ten or twenty years; and what is the cause of this alarming decrease of tubers? Can science, can chemistry point out the reason, or aid in remedying the difficulty? We think it can, and in order to place the matter in a clear light we will point out the kind and amount of food which the potato demands.

We had a firm of potatoes on the farm which yielded 300 bushels to the acre; this may be regarded as an old-fashioned crop. This crop removed from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds of potash, also it removed 150 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now these amounts are very large, and serve to show the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances, and also it shows that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition we must apply phosphatic compound substances holding potash in large quantities.

For six or eight generations in New England, our fathers have been exhausting the soil, by removing these agents in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetable is starving in our field, and want of its proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new that has had this potash and phosphatic elements removed by grazing animals.

Remember that a potato field which gives but 100 bushels to the acre requires at least 100 pounds of potash, but by allowing the tops to decay upon the field, 60 pounds of this is restored to the soil again, so that amount is contained in them, a medium crop of potatoes requires twice as much phosphoric acid as a medium crop of wheat, the land is deprived of no more of the agent than it loses in one year with potatoes.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

There are rumors abroad of a coming revolution in the telegraph business. It is reported that a new system of transmitting news will soon be put in operation between New York and Washington the operations of which will make all present systems seem insufferably slow and superfluous. Telegraph machines will be distributed to individuals, who by a little practice will acquire the ability to stamp their passage on a slip of perforated paper in the telegraph cypher. This when taken to the general office will be forwarded to its destination, and then by another machine printed and delivered to the person for whom it is intended. The whole time of the writing, transmission and printing of a message of 100 words will be but one minute and 27 seconds, and messages of that length are to be forwarded for twenty cents.

**DON'T TALK SLANG.** If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though I would advise him not to adopt "pigeon English," when there is an elegant systemized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You have no idea how it sounds to ears unruled or averse to it, to hear a young lady, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, answer "dat much?" or, if requested to do something she does not wish, to hear her say, "can't see it."

Not long ago I heard a young miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man, say that he intended to "go for him!" and when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered, "Not for Joe?" Now young ladies of unexcep-tional character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows a smartness to answer back in slang phrases; and they soon slip slip-pantly from their tongues with a saucy portness that is neither lady-like nor becoming. "I bet" or "you bet" is well enough among men who are trading horses or land, but the contrast is startling and positively shocking when a young man is holding the hand of his lady-love to hear these words from her lips. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of his daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of her purity upon which he had placed her, to his own coarse level.

I know the bright-eyed girl who reads this will think the matter over, and do what is right, and discard slang and unlady-like phrases.

A citizen of Gosport, the other night, mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite "little brown jug," and took a "howl pull and a strong pull" therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

A Washington editor is indignant because a compositor head d his editorials, "The Champagne Owned." He says that printer is always thinking of something to drink.

**BALSAM OF HERRY.**  
EMERY 703  
**OPTION,**  
prominent physicians to be  
variation ever introduced  
and CURE of all  
**PLAINTS.**  
offered to the public, and  
over forty years, and a new  
method to effect a speedy  
cure.  
Bronchitis, Influenza,  
croup, whooping cough,  
throat and side,  
the lungs,  
pleurisy, &c.  
it has attended the applied  
case of  
**COMPLAINTS**  
and fully deserving the name of  
the most valuable of the day.  
We have space only for the  
name of the  
A. A. GERR, M.D.,  
W. H. WESS, M.D.,  
W. D. LECHE, M.D.,  
A. FREEMAN, M.D.,  
H. D. MARTIN, M.D.,  
W. A. HALL, M.D.,  
A. H. MACARTHUR, M.D.,  
S. H. FINNEY, M.D.,  
&c.  
**DISCREDITED.**  
is our possession we protect  
it.  
**RACINE, Wis.**  
"Having experienced the  
use of Dr. Herry's  
Balm, I am induced to  
recommend it to every  
one in its use. For  
croup, whooping cough,  
throat and side, &c.,  
it is a most valuable  
remedy. I have used it  
in many cases, and it  
has always proved  
successful. I have  
used it in my family,  
and it has always  
proved successful. I  
have used it in my  
family, and it has  
always proved  
successful. I have  
used it in my family,  
and it has always  
proved successful."  
P. GUTHRIE,  
Correspondent of St. Louis.  
**WYERS, Singers.**  
The only one who can  
sing the most beautiful  
songs in the world.  
TO TASTE.  
to pass over the limited  
space of the  
**INTERESTS AND  
TIDINGS.**  
In name only, without  
any value at all.  
**OF WILD CHERRY**  
FARMED BY  
**DWIGHT & SON,**  
FREET, BOSTON.  
by all Druggists.  
**S SALVE**  
In preparation, discovered  
in the city of St. Louis,  
and is a most valuable  
remedy for all kinds of  
skin diseases, and is  
a most valuable  
remedy for all kinds of  
skin diseases.  
**EBERATED SALVE**  
very short time  
DS, WOUNDS, BRUISES,  
AS, SALT RHEUM, HEM-  
ORRHOIDS, SORES, &c.  
CENTS A BOX.  
**EBERATED SALVE**  
very short time  
DS, WOUNDS, BRUISES,  
AS, SALT RHEUM, HEM-  
ORRHOIDS, SORES, &c.  
CENTS A BOX.  
**MACHINES.**  
FAMILY SHOULD HAVE  
Original Weed Sewing  
machines.  
Machines are now on sale at  
the public are invited to  
themselves.  
**JAMES STOOP,**  
Agent.  
**ANGE HOTEL,**  
King Street.  
**Stephen N 3**  
J. NEILL, Proprietor.



## Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, May 8.  
To day after the routine business had been disposed of Sir John A. Macdonald, rose at a quarter to four o'clock to introduce a bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty, and explained its provisions.

The first clause suspends the operation of the present Fishery Act; the second provides that during the existence of the Treaty, fish and fish oil of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and fish preserved in oil, being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, be admitted free of duty; the third provides for the continuance of the bonding system; the fourth provides that the right of transshipment, contained in article 30 of the Treaty, shall be insured to residents of the United States; the fifth and last provides that the Act shall come into effect on the proclamation of the Governor General.

Sir John entered into a statement of the history of events preceding the appointment of the Joint High Commission, the event which led to his appointment, the proceedings of the Commission, and the position Canada held throughout, but he brought out no facts not before known. He dealt at length upon the importance to Canada of the settlement of all difficulties between Britain and United States, maintained that he would not have signed it if it had not been left to the Canadian "Parliament" to accept or reject its provisions, and that they were free to take either course, though the Government were committed to its acceptance. He spoke of the value to the fishermen of a free market for their fish in the United States, and said the privilege of fishing in American waters was of great value, as it was there that the best bait was obtained. He argued that it was a selfish policy to the best to oppose the Treaty because it did not secure greater reciprocity for the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who were with a few exceptions, in favor of it and considered it a great boon. He went on to contend that it was a great mistake to suppose that our fisheries could be used as a lever to get reciprocity, because the Americans did not want our fisheries, except in the way of settlement of international difficulties. Their fishermen were protesting against it, while ours were in favor of it, and therefore the offer of our fisheries would be no inducement to Americans to yield reciprocity in trade. He appealed to Parliament to accept the Treaty as the settlement of all difficulties, and because it did substantial justice to Canada. He said he knew his words might be used against Canada's claims for compensation compelled him to use them.

He was making an appeal for the support of Parliament to the Treaty, when six o'clock came, and he sat down, amid loud cheers from the Government side of the House.

London, May 1st.  
Subscriptions are being solicited here for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Antioch.

The new Governor General of Canada sails for New York on the 11th. He sends his yacht to America, which is expected will complete in the New York yacht race.

Dr. Livingstone is again reported safe at Zanzibar.

It is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Senor Zorilla, defining the conditions of reconciliation between Spain and Holy See. Several minor engagements are reported, in which the Carlists were successful. It is said that desertions from the Royal forces are numerous.

Serrano has delayed his attack on the Carlists in Navarre till his forces number 30,000. It is reported that Bismarck sent Amadeus some ten million francs to put down the insurrection.

New York, 4.  
A new point of misunderstanding has arisen between this country and England in relation to the consequential claims, and Secretary Fish has asked counsel of the proper Congressional Committees on the vexed question.

The leading democratic journals do not endorse the Cincinnati nominations, and the indications are that independent nominations will be made at the National Convention soon to be called.

London, May 4.  
Don Carlos entered the town of Vera, Province of Navarre, yesterday, and was greeted by the ringing of bells and cheering of the people.

Ottawa, May 7.  
In the House to-day Langevin submitted the correspondence between the Government and the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company.

Cartier submitted the correspondence between the Government and the Government of Ontario and Quebec, on the division of the surplus debt and on the subject of the Arbitration.

Tilley submitted returns respecting the New Brunswick School Act, and the complaints of Roman Catholics respecting the inspection of fish.

In reply to Fortin, Hincks said he already had a resolution before the House for the inspection of fish.

In reply to Poirer, Langevin said the contractors for a section of the Intercolonial Road had not been discharged from their obligations, and no promise had been made by any member of Government to indemnify them for the value of work done, except in conformity with the terms of the contract.

In reply to Jones, of Halifax Hincks said it was the intention of Government to make provision for the payment of increased subsidies to the Province of Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, according to the census returns.

AN IMPOSSIBLE ORDER.—The Sheriff of Sacramento, Mr. Byrne, is in a quandary. He has received an order from a district judge sitting in San Francisco to place one Lloyd

Tervis in possession of a certain parcel of land described in the writ, ejecting all persons now occupying it. The order was issued in a suit brought upon one of the celebrated "Sutter titles." Now, the Sheriff's dilemma is this: almost the entire city of Sacramento rests upon the parcel of land described, and how to remove the population with the limited force at his command is a problem which causes him serious uneasiness. He has only about twelve men at his disposal, and if he increases this number by raising a posse he must necessarily call on men who are themselves subject to ejection. The suit of Tervis has been prosecuted very quietly, and the decision has taken the people of Sacramento by surprise. Some uneasiness exists, similar to that felt after a slight shock of an earthquake, but in general the Sheriff's dilemma is regarded with characteristic Californian humor.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—Mr. J. L. Patterson, who for several years has filled the post of private secretary to Lord Dufferin, accompanies that nobleman to Canada on his appointment as Governor General.

## The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, MAY 8, 1872.

### Domestic Parliament.—The Treaty.

Sir John A. Macdonald's bill introduced by him in the Dominion House, of Commons to give effect to the Washington Treaty, meets with opposition, but will undoubtedly be passed. Sir John, it will be seen from the despatches, made a clear, convincing and exhaustive speech upon introducing the bill, showing that it was to the advantage of Canada to accept the Treaty, and that it had the power to accept or reject it. True it causes to be suspended the Fishery laws prohibiting Americans fishing in Canadian waters—but it grants privileges to Canadian fishermen not now enjoyed by them, to fish in American waters.

Mr. Bolton, the Charlotte member in the House of Commons, gave notice of two important enquiries with reference to some clauses of the Treaty. They are:—

"Whether under the 21st article of the Treaty of Washington, the fish (and fish oil) that are proposed to be admitted free of duty, into the United States, are meant to be only what were produced within the limits of the Dominion, or if fish caught by the subjects of the Dominion, outside of the three mile limit, will be considered the product of the Dominion fisheries, and admitted free of duty."

The other enquiry is to know "If American fishermen will be under control of municipal or other regulations, made for the protection of the Fisheries."

These enquiries do not necessarily imply an opposition to the Treaty, but to have our fishermen's rights defined, so that there may be no misunderstandings hereafter.

THE LOBSTER FACTORY in this town has been put in operation for the season's business, with greatly increased advantages, and presents a busy appearance. The factory is owned by Mr. W. D. Hart, of this place, and is in charge of Mr. Balkam, who superintends. It gives employment to quite a number of persons, who earn good wages, and are sure of being honorably dealt with. Large foreign orders we learn have been received. We heartily wish the enterprise success.

It is currently reported that there will be at least four Richmonds in the field to represent this County in the Dominion Parliament. Perhaps before the Election comes off, a compromise may be effected, and only two will offer. It is also said that a gentleman of acknowledged ability and some parliamentary experience, will be induced to become a candidate with strong prospects of success.

BETTER TERMS.—Messrs Hatheway and Wedderburn have been, it is said, invited by the Government at Ottawa, to a further conference on the demand for Better Terms. This looks like business, and is an indication of a desire to make some arrangement—perhaps an acknowledgment of the claims—for which however, there was no provision in the Estimates.

The heavy rains of the past few days have thoroughly saturated the earth and drawn the frost out. The ground however, is generally too wet for cultivation, and the work of farming is somewhat retarded, making a rather late spring.

THE CRICKET CLUB have had their ground put in order, but have been unable to use it owing to the late wet weather.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTY FREE.—The question is at last decided. We are to have free tea and coffee after July 1st, the House of Representatives deciding yesterday afternoon by a vote of 113 to 10. There was very little discussion upon the matter, either in the Senate or House, most of the members being devotees of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," and not averse to saving a little something on grocery bills. Parties interested need expect to see no change in prices for some time to come, if at all, for, as a grocer apologetically stated to a customer, "it costs government so much to take the duty off that retailers really couldn't afford to make any change in the price." Exactly so.—[Boston Globe.]

WAGES IN HALIFAX.—The "Citizen" says: The Stevedore laborers of this city will, in future, charge the following prices:—general work, per day \$1.50; discharging or loading vessels at the Richmond Depot, \$1.75; discharging or loading steamers, per hour, 25 cents. The shipwrights and

caulkers of this city and Dartmouth have agreed to demand \$2.30 per day in future.

CONSISTENT.—On examining a file of the St. John's "Globe," we found that paper to have been from the first article upon the Treaty of Washington, a consistent advocate and supporter of the Treaty, while other journals which denounced it, are now its strongest advocates. "The Globe" argued that it would be adopted by the Dominion Parliament. Several of the "Globe's" prophecies have proved correct. It is but justice to make this statement.

VACCINATION A PREVENTATIVE.—Mr. R. C. Farley, licentiate of the London Royal College of Surgeons, in a letter to the "Scotsman," says that he is able to prove that vaccination is not only a preventive of disease, but a cure. It is, he says, ascertained that when a person liable to take small-pox is exposed to the infection the poison circulates in the blood for eight days before producing any febrile symptoms; thence commencing headache, sickness, pain in the back, inflamed eyes, and a peculiarly white, furrowed tongue—a group of symptoms that belong to no other disease, and which last for three days. It has been held and cited on since Jenner's great discovery, more than eighty years ago, that it is not only wrong but fatal to vaccinate any one during that stage of the disease, or the subsequent one when the eruption makes its appearance. But Mr. Farley says he can show from cases under his care at the present time, that if you vaccinate during the febrile stage the fever is slightly increased, but the eruption does not make its appearance, and if you vaccinate during the eruptive stage the eruption is immediately arrested. The mature lymph overtakes the immature poison, and the disease terminates. If the eruption has gone the length of having white tops, there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as pimples. Mr. Farley feels confident that if every doctor were to vaccinate each case of small-pox that comes under his care at once, many hundreds of lives would be spared, and many thousands of pounds would be saved. In the meantime he invites members of the medical profession to accompany him through the patients he has under his care, and thus possibly stamp out the epidemic in a few weeks.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd inst., a man named Solomon Perry was killed by a circular saw in Colpitt & Demill's mill, on Pollock River. He had got upon the table of the circular for the purpose of lighting or removing a lamp, when, by leaning a little to one side, the table moved from under his feet, and as he fell, his head came in contact with the circular, which in an instant split it open from the crown nearly to the neck, throwing the brains to a distance of several feet. An inquest was held the same night. Verdict, accidental death.—[Moncton Times.]

THE Duke of Edinburgh is to visit Ireland. He will go over to open the Dublin fine arts exhibition in June. The interest felt in the exhibition project is enhanced by the fact that the entire risk is borne by Sir Arthur Guinness and his brother, Mr. Cecil Guinness, to whom the building itself belongs. Large sums of money have been expended upon its adornment for the forthcoming display, and the concert room will be the finest in Ireland. A grand musical performance will take place at the opening. Every inch of space is already appropriated, and almost every Irish nobleman and many gentlemen of property have sent their treasures to enrich the halls.

For the Standard.  
MR. EDITOR.—The publication of letters on questions of interest, affecting as they do the public welfare, are of service, and the management of public funds, and how they are applied, is of like interest to the people. An intelligent correspondent in your paper for a few weeks past, has drawn attention to these matters, for which I notice, he was unjustly censured, and you, Sir, received a share of abuse for publishing. The people however, commend you and look forward to "Tax Payers" revelations respecting the "School fund," and other parish monies. Let there be no hesitancy about the matter; we want to know the facts—no surmises but plain unvarnished truth which can be substantiated by incontestible proof.

Reports are current that public monies are improperly withheld, and that a piece of paper has been deposited in their stead. If this is true, and I heard it from a reliable source, the Press should expose it, as a right and duty. A large and influential journal, the "Nation," has an article on the sphere of journalism, which is so apposite that I select the following extract:—

"Nobody will assert that a newspaper should never reveal a man's character. To lay down any such rule would be to deprive the press of three-fourths of its usefulness, and give a large body of knaves all but complete impunity. Nor should an editor be required to know personally the facts of every charge he makes. If every editor had to satisfy himself of the truth of everything he published, newspapers would cease to appear. Nor is he bound to give the name of everybody who criticizes the opinions or public career of public men. It makes no difference to anybody who writes the comments which appear in a newspaper on facts of general notoriety. The question in this case is not from whom do these comments come, but, are they sound?"

Just so; public policy demands that speculations should be shown up; and as an indiscreet head has attacked correspondents and the Press, I hope your correspondent will give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice."

Yours, ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

The New York Standard says that a ship with small-pox infection was slowed to come to the pier recently, and the captain not liking to acknowledge the presence of the disease, or to keep on board a lot of infected bedding, threw several bales of it in the streets of the city, where it is now lying spreading the disease according to the nature of the infection.

CHEAP AND WHOLESOME FOOD.—The whole of the inmates of the Cornwall county gaol are now fed exclusively, so far as animal food is concerned, upon Australian preserved meat, chiefly beef. No English beef or mutton has been received into the establishment for three months past, and the testimony of the gaol surgeon and governor is unhesitatingly favorable as to its nutritive and wholesome properties, as well as to the economy of its use. Moreover, the prisoners are said to prefer it to the English beef. The cost per head for maintenance of the prisoners in this county gaol is only 1s. 11½d. per week.—[London Times.]

The Cincinnati Convention has nominated two powerful men for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, viz., Horace Greely, editor of the New York "Tribune," and Gratz Brown, of Missouri. It was known that Mr. Greely was willing, perhaps anxious, to be chosen, but there were many doubts as to how the Convention would accept his protective views. By skillful manipulation the tariff question was staved off, and by a combination of force, Brown rising from the candidacy for the Presidency, and throwing his strength with Greely, the latter was chosen for the first position, and Brown for the second. It is too soon to speak with any feeling of certainty of the prospects of this new party, and not yet having seen its platform, we are unable to say how far its views may be generally acceptable to the people. But, there is no doubt that it is made up by a formidable defection from the ranks of the Republicans. It will take off, under the leadership of Schurz, nearly the whole German vote. Grant's want of individual, personal popularity, and his desire to cling to the office for a second term, have greatly injured him with the people. Then there is a feeling that a long lease of power has made the Republican party as corrupt as even the Democrats were.—[Globe.]

SUDDEN DEATH IN FREDERICTON.—A very sudden death took place in Fredericton on Saturday morning. Major Priestly, former Barrack Master in that City, revivifying it and appeared in excellent spirits on Friday and remarked, in course of a conversation with a friend that he never felt better in his life. He also referred to two attacks of paralysis he formerly had as by-gones and expressed a hope that in another year he would be perfectly recovered from their effects. On Saturday morning he went to take a walk and had got near Mr. Minchin's residence when he fell dead. This was about 8 o'clock, a.m.

SUMMARY.  
—Three years ago a Bangor lady lost a diamond ring in a neighboring city. Monday evening a young man returned it to her father stating it had been found at a party by a young lady, whose conscience had finally compelled her to return it.

—There are five persons in a family in Fort Fawcett of whom 3 are mothers, 2 are grandmothers, and one a great-grand mother; two are sons, two are grand sons, and one a great-grand son; one is a daughter, one a daughter-in-law, and one a grand-daughter-in-law; one husband and one wife, and one father.

—Stokes has published an appeal to the public, complaining of undue confinement in the Tombs, the result of orders from the commissioners of correction, and that he is harassed by false and unjust statements about concerning the crime with which he is charged, and he asks for a suspension of judgment until he can be heard in his own behalf, confident that he can show a substantial defence. He pronounces as false the accusation that he had been in league with Miss Mansfield to extort money from Fisk. The accusation that he threatened to publish Fisk's letters to Masfild was also false. The greater portion of those published were never seen by him until in the public prints. He denounces the play at Niles' Theatre as grossly libellous, but its incidents require no denial with those who know him. On the whole he seems to think he is a martyr.

—A large bear visited three farms in Baileyville this week, from each of which he succeeded in abstracting a sheep. His last visit was to the farm of the Hon C. R. Whidden. He is undoubtedly the same animal that committed depredations in that locality last Fall. The citizens of Baileyville are determined to be troubled by him no longer, and have made arrangements for his destruction.

—A brakeman named Jewell Littlefield, employed on the E. & N. A. R. R. was killed at the overhead bridge below Lincoln Centre, on Tuesday last. At the time of the accident, he was standing on top of one of the box-cars, his back to the bridge, and was unconscious of danger until knocked down between the cars, several of which passed over his body, mangling him in a fearful manner and causing death almost instantly. Deceased resided in Winn, where he leaves a wife and child.

—John Digby, an Indian, was drowned while attempting to cross the river at Fredericton on Wednesday last. He was, it is thought under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence.

—The house of Mr. Jeremiah Bragdon near Woodstock was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Nearly everything was lost.

—A Memphis duelling party were driven into a cemetery by a facetious backman, "so that they might be buried without unnecessary expense."

—A brakeman named Williams was severely injured at Painesville the other day while removing a piece of timber from the track.

—The new steam fire engine, manufactured at Amesbury Works, Manchester, N. H., recently ordered for the town of Woodstock, reached its destination on Wednesday, via the E. & N. A. and N. B. & C. Railways. It is said to be a very fine machine, combining the latest improvements.

SALMON.—One of the salmon captured in Tusk river, last week, weighed 21 lbs. There have not as yet been as many salmon as usual at this time of the year caught in the river especially above the village, where they bring from 50 to 60 cents per lb. They are nearly all sent to Boston.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

CARICAT AT ST. STREPTHE.—William Vail, of Carleton, who has escaped from the Lunatic Asylum several times, and repeated the practice a short time since, was caught at St. Stephen the latter part of last week, and arrived in the City on Saturday night in charge of a constable from that town. Vail was sent to the Asylum by the Chief of Police.—[Telegraph.]

Gilbs, Bright & Co's Market Report.

Liverpool, 23rd April.  
The Bank rate of discount was raised on the 11th inst. to 4 per cent.

Our COTTON MARKET is dull, with prices rather in favor of buyers.

SUGARS.—We have no sales to report.

FRUITS.—Vessels loading on the berth for New York and Boston are making about 20s. per ton on their dead weight capacity. Coal to Calcutta 16s., Madras 21s., Bombay 25s., Aden 27s. Calcutta to United Kingdom or Continent, 55s. to 70s.

Deals are worth from £9 5s. to £9 10s. per standard, but we have not heard of any sales having been made since our last.

## MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. P. Keay, Mr. George Gibson, of St. Andrews, to Miss Elizabeth Dougherty, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Dougherty, Chamcook.

## Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

May 2, Schr. Susan, Maloney, Calais, ballast. Antelope, Barker, New York, hides, R. Ross. Matilda, Stinson, St. Stephen, gen. cargo. 6, Greta, Stinson, New York, ballast. Emerald, Cook, Calais, plaster.

CLEARED.

May 2, Schr. Antelope, Barker, Hantsport, flour, &c. 3, Sarah Glass, Glas, Boston, 2100 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn. 4, Antelope, Coats, Boston, 30 M. plant, 51 M. scantling, Jas. McMillan. 7, Alma, Jackson, Machias, ship timber, J. Hanson.

At New York, May 1, Lacon, Kilpatrick, hence.

At Boston, May 2, W. R. Barry, Sherwood, St. George.

At Portland, May 1, Franklin, Coats, hence.

ARRIVAL OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.—Capt Whitlock, of the barque Hesperus, from Cuba, which arrived at Boston, brought the crew of the barque C. V. Minot, of Bath, Capt. Healey, which was wrecked on the voyage from New York to Matanzas. She was laden with coal, and vessel and cargo were a total loss. The barque was 448 tons register, built at Phippsburg, Me., in 1865, and was owned in Bath.

Lefergay's Patent Door Strips.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent for the sale of the above articles in this County, and is prepared to supply them wholesale and retail, at Manufacturer's prices.

May 8. W. B. MORRIS.

## INVITATION

TO THE

LADIES OF ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. MAGEE respectfully informs you, that she has received a splendid stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, embracing many novelties in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c., which with a choice assortment of new and beautiful designs in DRESS GOODS, were personally selected.

Mrs. MAGEE, with a view to secure for her patrons the latest fashions, visited the Emporium of Fashions in the United States and in the Dominion, and secured PATTERN HATS and BONNETS from the most renowned PARIS and LONDON HOUSES, being determined that no Milliner in the Dominion shall excel her for either Taste, Style, Fashion or execution.

The Annual show of SPRING and SUMMER STYLES, at her Ware room, will commence on FRIDAY NEXT.

The Goods will be laid out on the tables for inspection and sales. Every one is invited to call and examine. Orders respectfully solicited. As Mrs. Magee has spared no pains or expense, she hopes Ladies will give her a generous patronage, and ENCOURAGE NATIVE TALENT.

St. Andrews, May 8, 1872.

## NOTICE

Customs Department.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency, the Governor General, by an order in Council, bearing date the 19th instant, and under the authority vested in him, by the 3rd Section of the 24th Victoria, Cap. 16, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz:—

"Three, four and six ply white and coloured unfinished cotton thread in bales, not under number twenty yards."

By Command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

may 1—ri



of salmon captured in  
week, weighed 21 lbs. There  
as many salmon as usual  
caught in the river es-  
tuary, where they bring  
per lb. They are nearly  
[Yarmouth Herald.  
escaped from the Lunatic  
as, and repeated the prac-  
ce, was caught at St. Ste-  
of last week, and arrived  
Friday night in charge of a  
town. Vail was sent to  
Chief of Police.]—Tele-

& Co's Market Report.  
Liverpool, 23rd April.  
of discount was raised on  
per cent.

MARKET is dull, with prices  
buyers

no sales to report.  
sels loading on the berth  
B-ston are making about  
dead weight capacity—  
6s. Madras 21s., Bombay  
cutts to United Kingdom  
to 70s.

from £9 5s. to £9 10s. per  
ave not heard of any sales  
since our last.

ARRIED.  
Rev. P. Keay, Mr. George  
ews, to Miss Elizabeth Dough-  
ter of Mr. Joseph Dougherty,

Maloney, Calais, ball-st.  
er, New York, hides, R. Ross,  
n, St. Stephen, gen. cargo.  
New York, ballast.

LEARED.  
elope, Barker, Hantsport,  
Glass, Boston, 2100 sleepers,  
Glenn.

as, Boston, 30 M. plan, 51 M.  
McMillan.

n, Machias, ship timber, J.  
May 1, Lacon, Kilpatrick,

2, W. R. Barry, Sherwood,  
y I. Franklin, Coats, hence.

SHIPWRECKED CREW.—  
the barque Hesperus, from  
d at Boston, brought the  
C. V. Minot, of Bath,  
ch was wrecked on the rock  
to Matanzas. She was  
d vessel and cargo were a  
arge was 443 tons register,  
M's, in 1865, and was

Patent Door Strips.  
has been appointed agent for  
above articles in this Coun-  
to supply them wholesale and  
retail prices.

W. B. MORRIS.

TATION  
TO THE  
ST. ANDREWS.

as. MAGEE  
you, that she has received a  
ndid stock of  
IONABLE MILLINERY,  
novelties in Hats, Bonnets,  
Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c., which  
ment of new and beautiful  
GOODS, were personally se-

with a view to secure for her  
shions, visited the Emporium  
United States and in the Do-  
I PATTERN HATS and Box-  
renowned PARIS and Lon-  
determined that no Milliner  
all excel her for either Taste,  
execution.

w of SPRING and SUMMER  
Wareroom, will commence on  
DAY NEXT.

Every one is invited to call  
ers respectfully solicited. As  
ered no pains or expense, she  
ve her a generous patronage,  
RAGE NATIVE TALENT.

May 8, 1872.

NOTICE.  
partment,  
Ottawa, 10th April, 1872.

oy given, that His Excellency,  
General, by an order in Coun-  
il 19th instant, and under the  
him, by the 3rd Section of the  
10, has been pleased to order  
following article be transferred  
which may be imported into  
ity, viz:

six ply white and coloured un-  
d in hanks, not under number

Command.  
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1872.

## ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS

"Sarmathian," "Peruvian," "Aus-  
trian," &c.

54 CASES AND BALES

## Staple & Fancy Goods,

—COMPRISING—

COTTONS,

LINENS,

DRESS MATERIALS,

SILKS,

BLACK ALPACAS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

CARPETINGS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

Gloves, Hosiery,

MUSLINS,

Ladies Silk Umbrellas,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

AND

MILLINERS STOCK.

ALSO—A large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING

and Gents. Furnishing Goods.

PER STEAMSHIP "MORAVIAN"

10 Bales new Style

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wholesale & Retail.

A. KINNA,

(LATE IN THE EMPLOY OF THE N. B. & C. R. R.)

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of St. Andrews

that he is open to receive orders for

House or Sign Painting, Gilding,

Graining and Paper Hanging.

Being a thoroughly practical steady man, can

guarantee satisfaction.

REFERENCE—H. Osburn, Esq.

St. Andrews, April 30, 1872.

Land at Auction.

ON SATURDAY 11th inst., at 11 a.m., in

front of the Subscriber's Sales Room:

That Lot of Land on the "Commons," owned

By Mr. Samuel Elliot, situate one and a half

miles from St. Andrews, and containing about

25 acres.

Terms at Sale.

C. E. O. HATHEWAY,

Auctioneer.

May 1.—21

## September General Sessions, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, 1867.

ORDERED.—That Geese, shall not be allowed  
to run at large in the Town of St. Andrews, and  
if found violating this regulation, shall be sub-  
ject to the following penalties:  
Each Goose 20 cents, and 5 cents per day to  
the Pound Keeper.

Said penalties respectively to be paid to the  
Constable or field Driver, who shall impound  
same, which they respectively are hereby requir-  
ed to do, such charges to be paid before the re-  
lease of the Geese from Pound.

APRIL TERM, 1868.  
ORDERED.—All persons allowing their Geese  
to run at large contrary to regulations of Septem-  
ber Sessions 1867, shall be subject to a penalty  
of \$1.00.

April Sessions 1872.

DOG TAX REGULATION.

ORDERED.—That all persons liable to pay Dog  
Tax in St. Andrews, according to the existing  
Regulations shall hereafter pay an annual tax of  
\$2.00 upon each dog for which he or she is liable.

That any persons liable as aforesaid taking out  
and paying for a License as hereinafter provided,  
shall be exempt from such tax.

That the Collector of Dog Tax in said Town,  
fall upon any persons liable as aforesaid, and  
tender him a License for one year, and any per-  
son taking and paying \$1.00 therefor, shall be  
exempt from such tax upon the dog described in  
the License.

That all persons liable whose taxes upon dogs  
are unpaid for last year, be prosecuted.

Abbreviated from the Records.  
GEO. S. GRIMMER,  
Clerk of Peace.

my 8

Bridge Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the office of  
Public Works, Fredericton, until WED-  
NESDAY, 12th day of June next, at noon, for  
Building a Bridge at Coles Island,

in Queen's County, according to designs and  
specifications to be seen at the said office.

Each Tender must be sealed and marked "Tender  
for Bridge," and enclose a written engagement  
from two persons whose responsibility may be  
satisfactory to the Government, to become surety  
for the faithful performance of the contract.

It is understood that Mr. Phillips, at Coles Is-  
land, has procured a quantity of cedar timber for  
this Bridge work—which the contractor will be  
expected to purchase and use in the work.

The Chief Commissioner does not engage to  
accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. M. KELLY,  
Chief Commissioner.

Department Public Works, Fredericton, Apr. 15.

May 1—21

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed As-  
sessor of Taxes for the Parish of St. An-  
drews, hereby give notice thereof, and that per-  
sons intending to furnish statements of their prop-  
erty and income, in pursuance of the provisions  
of the Act, must do so within thirty days from the  
publication of this notice.

R. GLENN, } Assessors  
W. RIDEOUT, } of Rates.  
R. DENSMORE, }

St. Andrews, April 22, 1872.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I have given

my son John Arthur Beatty his time until he  
becomes of age, 21, and that I will not claim any  
wages earned by him, nor pay any debts of his  
contracting from this date.

BENJ. BEATTY.

Campo Bello, April 16, 1872.

TEA.

113 half chests Congou,  
60 Oolong.

In bond or duty paid, at lowest rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

April 18, 1872 St. Stephen, N. B.

SOAP.

50 Boxes all qualities, just received from  
the manufacturers.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

April 1872 St. Stephen.

BANK OF

British North America.

Head Office—London, England.

CAPITAL

One Million Pounds Sterling,  
(\$5,000,000.)

Five percent Interest ALLOWED

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Draws issued on St. John New York, Boston,  
Portland, also in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia,  
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Australia,  
California and British Columbia.

Open in St. ANDREWS

Every Day from 10 a.m., till 3 p.m.

JAS. S. LOCKIE,  
MANAGER, St. Stephen.

TOBACCO.

From New York and Montreal.

Double-thick Fruit Cake; Challenge and  
Tortoise Shell; Princess Louise, 12s.;  
Florence, 6s.; Royal Navy, 8s.; Iron  
Clad, 6s.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

April 1872 St. Stephen.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Maria, has left my bed  
and board without just cause, I hereby for-  
bid all persons harboring or trusting her on my  
account, as I will not pay any bills of her con-  
tracting.

Pennfield Mar. 27, 1872. Wm. THOMPSON.

## RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the pub-  
lic for the patronage extended to him since  
opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased  
the property from Mr. Edward Pheasant, he will

CONTINUE THE BUSINESS,

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to  
receive a continuance of that patronage so lib-  
erally extended to the establishment.

TRANSIENT and PERMANENT boarders provided  
with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLING.—Experienced and reliable  
hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages  
to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains  
and Steamers.

M. CLARKE,  
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872

Drugs, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,  
&c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED:

175 Dozen

Cleaver's Toilet soaps.

5 Doz. QUININE WINE.

1 Gross Fellows' Hypophosphites.

1 Gross Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

1 Gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

1 Doz. SHOSHENES REMEDY.

1 Gross Snowflake Potash.

3 Doz. Dr. Esler's CHALYBEATE.

1 Gross Adams' Balaicough Balsam,

with a large variety of

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.

A select stock of

ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS

with ENVELOPES to match.

The Prescription Department is under the  
special supervision of Mr. LEE STREET.

J. INGLIS STREET.

St. Andrews, March 6, 1872.

GROCERY GOODS.

Dried Currants, Dried Apples, Citron,  
Bottled Salt, Oatmeal, Received and for  
sale.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

18th April 1872. St. Stephen, N.B.

ST. ANDREW HOTEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of  
25 per cent on the Capital Stock of this Com-  
pany, being a FIRST CALL thereon, has been or-  
dained by the Directors. All Shareholders are re-  
quired to pay the amount of such assessment to  
the undersigned within thirty days from the date  
of this notice.

NEVILLE G. D. PARKER,  
Hon. Secretary.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

STANDARD

Life Assurance Company.

Assets over Four Millions Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent at St.  
Andrews for the above Company, persons wishing to  
Assure their lives can be furnished with forms and Pros-  
pectuses or information of any kind, by applying to him.  
This Company was established in 1825, and is one of the  
largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institu-  
tions of Great Britain.

JAMES W. STREET,  
AGENT, ST. ANDREWS.

MEDICAL REFERENCE  
N. G. D. PARKER, M.D. } April 8.

New Trouserings.

JUST RECEIVED:

A choice lot of

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

direct from the Manufacturers.

Gentlemen,—I am prepared to take your  
orders.

Garments made up in the latest  
Fashion,

a perfect fit guaranteed.

Come and see the Styles, at

JOHN S. MAGEE'S.

NOW OPENED.—Ladies take notice:

New Dress Goods,  
New Hats,  
New Bonnets.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE:

A splendid Stock of  
MENS' HATS,

in all the new shapes, which will be sold cheap, by  
JOHN S. MAGEE,

Albion House, Market Square, St. Andrews.

April 9, 1872.

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

Ex Brig "Mio-Mao," from Cienfuegos.

Very bright retailing Cien-  
fuegos Molasses. Just received.

38 Tierces of and for sale in Bond or  
28 Barrels Duty paid, at lowest market  
rates.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

18th April, 1872 St. Stephen, N.B.

## Government Railways!

1871-2. (Winter Arrangement. 1871-2.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th December  
next Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Will leave St. John for Shediac at 9 a.m.

No. 4 Will leave St. John for Petitcodiac at 7 a.m.

No. 6 Will leave St. John for Sussex at 4.45 p.m.

No. 8 Will leave Painsec Junction for Amherst at 3 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Will leave Sussex for St. John at 6.30 a.m.

No. 3 Will leave Shediac for St. John at 9.15 a.m.

No. 5 Will leave Petitcodiac for St. John at 7 p.m.

No. 7 Will leave Amherst for Painsec Junction at 7.10 a.m.

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 are Mixed Trains.

Nos. 2 and 4 will carry Freight only, between  
Petitcodiac and stations East of that place.

Nos. 3 and 5 will be exclusively for Freight.

Freight for transportation must be delivered  
at St. John Station before 3 p.m. daily; Sussex  
at least one hour, and at other Stations than St.  
John at least half-an-hour before the advertised  
departure of any Freight Train.

LEWIS CARVILL,  
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, St. John N. B., } dec 6

23d November 1871,

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court  
House at St. Andrews, in the County of  
Charlotte, on Saturday the Twenty-ninth  
day of June next, between the hours of  
twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock in the  
afternoon:

ALL the right, title, interest, property,  
claim and demand, whatsoever of  
Elizabeth Holmes,

of in and to the following lands and pre-  
mises, situate in the Parish of Pennfield in  
the said County of Charlotte, viz:

A certain lot piece or parcel of land sit-  
uate in the said Parish of Pennfield describ-  
ed as follows, viz:

Beginning at the North corner of a lot  
conveyed by Angus Holmes sen., to  
Nelson Holmes by deed bearing date the  
16th day of July 1861, thence along the  
boundary line of the said lot to Black's  
Harbour, thence Southwesterly following the  
several courses of the said Black's Harbour  
to a gulch or gully, distant about twenty  
yards to the Eastward of the Southwesterly  
course of the lot number Two, thence North  
twenty degrees West, parallel with the lines  
of the said lot number Two, twenty-seven  
chains and fifty links or thereabouts, until  
it intersects a line running Northeasterly  
from the Northeast corner of the said Lot 1  
number Two, across the shore of Little Sur-  
geon Cove, on the L'Eau River, to the  
point of intersection between lots numbers  
Nine and Ten, thence along the said last-  
mentioned line, to the said point of intersec-  
tion, thence North seventy degrees East to  
a Spruce tree on Big Surgeon Cove, thence  
Northeasterly following the several courses  
of the said Big Surgeon Cove to the piece  
of land, containing sixty acres, more  
or less, with all the buildings, erections and  
improvements thereon, be it or appertaining  
thereto.

The same having been seized and taken  
under Execution of Fieri Facias, issued out  
of the County Court for the City and Coun-  
ty of St. John, at the suit of Joseph W.  
Duggan, against the said Elizabeth Holmes,  
indorsed to levy \$59 75, besides Sheriff's  
fees and all other incidental expenses.

ALEX. T. PAUL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court  
House, at Saint Andrews, in the County  
of Charlotte, on Saturday the Twenty-  
sixth day of May next, between the hours  
of Twelve o'clock, noon, and Five o'clock  
in the afternoon:

ALL the right, title, interest, property,  
claim and demand whatsoever of  
JAMES STEELE,

of in and to the following Lands and pre-  
mises, situate in the said County of Charlotte:  
"One undivided half of that certain Building  
situate on the Lower Dam (so called) at Milltown  
in the said Parish of St. Stephen lately occupied  
by one James P. Brown, but now occupied by  
the said James Steele as a grist mill, with an un-  
divided half of the land on which said grist mill or  
building now stands, and the lands and privileges  
thereon belonging, formerly conveyed by William  
Fidd to James Albee, junior, and by said Albee  
to said Brown, and by him to one Joshua Allen,  
and by said Allen to the said James Steele, as by  
the deed of the latter to him dated 11th day of  
January 1860, as by reference to same will appear.  
Also one undivided half of that certain building  
situate on the Lower Dam (so called) at Milltown,  
in said Parish of St. Stephen, at present occupied  
by said James Steele as a grist mill, with one un-  
divided half of the land on which said mill now  
stands, and the land privileges and machinery  
thereon belonging or in anywise appertaining



